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Committee Seeks New Clinical Program

To this date, the NLC curriculum has not kept pace with the increasing student interest in clinical law programs. There are few credit-approved programs at the law school, and those that do exist often have limited enrollment quotas. Three members of the Ad Hoc Committee on Clinical Law (consisting of 11 students), Howard Sribnick, Ron Gluck and Jon Moore, have authored a proposal which may be a solution to this dilemma.

The Ad Hoc Committee on Clinical Law is made up of representatives from the Student Bar Association, the Student-Faculty Committee, the Advocate and the Legal Aid Bureau of the National Law Center. In assessing the possibilities for an expanded Clinical Law program, the Committee identified certain unique aspects of the National Law Center.

The Law Center is located in Washington, D.C., an area of uniquely varied clinical opportunities. Some

3000 law school alumni live and work in the area and can be a resource in organizing and operating a clinical law program. The Law Center has an extremely diversified student body, composed of full-time students, night students with full-time jobs, students with part-time work, and students who volunteer time to pro bono causes.

We believe that the current clinical law structure has been limited in scope, educational value, and appeal because it makes no adjustment for the diverse character of the student body, and that a new program must deal with this factor. Basically, the Committee feels that as few students as possible should be precluded from the opportunity to participate in the program.

The interest and need for a clinical law program has been demonstrated by the fact that such programs as Prof. Banzhaf's Unfair Trade Practices, the Consumer Protection Agency, and Law Students

in Court are among the most popular in the curriculum. On the other hand, the clinical programs of Law 346 and Law 399, while providing significant clinical experiences for a few, have not met the needs of the student body for an involved program in clinical law. The Committee therefore proposes a new program that will attempt to coordinate the need for clinical law in a receptive but diversified student body with the plethora of resources available in the Washington legal community.

A course, Law 353/354, will be set up as follows. A four credit course will be offered during the fall, spring and summer semesters on a credit/no credit basis. The purpose of the course is to provide an opportunity for students to gain clinical experience in different areas of law, i.e. tax law, labor law, securities law, communications law, etc. Accordingly, a student may participate in this program on two separate occasions (a total of eight credits), providing

See PROPOSAL, p. 6

The Advocate

Student Newspaper of the National Law Center, The George Washington University

Volume 3, Number 10

March 22, 1972

D.C. Bar Holds Criminal Institute McIntosh Urges Abolition Of Present Student Gov't.

Howard Rosenthal
Advocate Staff Writer

The District of Columbia Bar Association conducted its ninth annual Criminal Practice Institute last weekend at the Mayflower Hotel. The new requirement that all attorneys practicing law in the District must accept one appointment in a criminal case each year helped to attract more than six hundred attorneys and law students to this year's Institute.

Friday night's opening session was devoted to a series of lectures on the defense of a drug case. The session began with a discussion of the medical aspects of the drug problem by Dr. Robert Dupont, the director of the Narcotics Treatment Administration. He stressed the need for different types of treatment for different addicts, and rejected the idea that methadone treatment is either a "panacea or disaster."

Sgt. Louis Hankin of the Metropolitan Police Department described the techniques of police undercover agents in handling drug cases. He stressed the department's care in handling evidence, which was later flatly denied by attorney Peter Lamb, who contended that evidence from different suspects is often commingled by the police. Lamb was also sharply critical of the qualifications of police chemists as experts in testing drugs, and suggested that they could often be effectively challenged by defense counsel.

Lawrence Schwartz of the Public Defender Service explained the use of pre-trial motions in drug cases, which he termed the most crucial time for the defense. Like Lamb, he was highly critical of police operations, and charged that many policemen commit "wholesale perjury" in testimony in drug cases in order to obtain convictions.

Roger Adelman, an Assistant United States

Attorney, discussed the provisions of the relevant statutes, the Uniform Narcotics Act (U.N.A.), and the Controlled Substances Act (C.S.A.) The U.S. Attorney's office ordinarily will prosecute possession of narcotics in the Superior Court as a misdemeanor under the U.N.A., a statute Adelman termed "easy to prosecute." Sales of illegal drugs are covered by the U.N.A., but are more likely to be prosecuted as felonies under the C.S.A.

The C.S.A., which distinguishes between drug traffickers and possessors, establishes schedules for penalties based on the potential for abuse, medical acceptance of the drug, and physical and mental dependence. Heroin, marijuana and L.S.D. are all included in Schedule One, the category with the most stringent penalties. Adelman stressed the greater flexibility of sentencing under the C.S.A., compared to its predecessor statutes, which specified mandatory minimum jail sentences for convictions.

Saturday's session was devoted to a mock criminal trial, with a commentary on the proceedings by a panel of four Washington attorneys. The trial, with the Hon. Charles Richey of the U.S. District Court presiding, followed a script which was deliberately exaggerated to provide ample subjects for comment by the panel.

Judge Richey appeared distressed by the glaring errors in the script. He frequently departed from the script to warn the audience of his disapproval, and to admonish them never to try such tactics in his court. At one point he stated, "If I had known there were so many errors in the script, I would never have agreed to read it."

While the "trial" was largely played for laughs by a cast

See INSTITUTE, p.6

by Gene Mechanic

Student Bar Association President Ernest W. McIntosh, Jr. will ask the SBA, at its March 22 meeting, to pass a resolution which will abolish the present National Law Center's student government, consisting of the SBA and Student-Faculty Committee, and establish a new organization of student representatives who will be responsible for inputting student needs and interests into school policy.

McIntosh hopes that a new student government will be "a stepping-stone in the direction of dealing with the issues of accountability and discretion" at the NLC. He said that "students should have the opportunity to have a say in how the school should be run." "After all, it [school policy decisions] governs their lives," he added.

McIntosh places much of the blame for the inviability of present student government on the two-tiered representative system. Since 1969, students have elected representatives to the SBA and SFC. The latter body was created by the SBA to lobby for student interests. Although the SFC still has no independent authority, the SBA has been reluctant to check their progeny's activity, even though the SFC often has been criticized for not being responsive to student needs.

Thus, the SBA has seen itself as a ministerial and budgetary body, while the SFC student representatives act as liaison to the faculty and administration. "We[SBA] no longer have the input into the faculty and administration that we should have," McIntosh said. McIntosh believes that the SBA has feared infringing upon the designated duties of other elected officials. "However, SFC representatives often do not see themselves as elected officials who should be

representing constituents," he emphasized. He continued that "at an SFC meeting which I attended some students acted as if they were faculty-appointed, rather than student-elected."

He sees the insensitivity to student needs by several SFC members as a manifestation of an organization which compromises student positions at the initial stages of debate.

The SFC consists of twelve student and four faculty



SBA President Ernie McIntosh representatives. For example, if the United Auto Workers were to adopt this system, they would ask members of the General Motors Board of Directors to vote on UAW policy. Then UAW would take the policy which GM helped to determine and collectively bargain with GM. "Faculty expertise is needed, but the amount of input [faculty] at the initial level in the decision process itself negates student interest," McIntosh said. McIntosh asserted that "the SFC is dominated by the faculty viewpoint."

SFC Chairman Bill Congleton has told McIntosh that he will oppose the resolution, since he believes that a large student group will be unable to effectively deal with the faculty. McIntosh, however, believes that the SBA

has the power and authority to abolish the SFC.

Under the SBA constitution, two-thirds of the organization's representatives must support such a resolution.

McIntosh, in answer to an article by Professor Banzhaf appearing in the March 13 issue of the Advocate, which criticized student government's handling of the calendar reform issue, said that the SBA did attempt to work with the SFC. Greg Haward, a second-year SBA representative, was appointed as liaison to the SFC and, along with SBA representative Paul Alper, suggested a referendum on calendar reform.

However, with the two faculty members who were present, Dean Kirkpatrick and Professor Weston, voting against the referendum, the resolution to hold a SFC-sponsored referendum was defeated and Haward, along with other students, was forced to conduct an independent straw vote. "Banzhaf was wrong on the facts," McIntosh said, "but he raised the issue of the impotency of student government." McIntosh anticipates that the new student government can alleviate the problems raised in the Banzhaf article and an article written by Greg Siggers in two first semester Advocate issues, discussing faculty discretion and the absence of accountability.

McIntosh's resolution will contain the following proposals:

See GOVERNMENT, p.6

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NLC Graduates Win Judicial Clerkships

(Prepared through information supplied by Jeanne Svikhart of the Placement Office).

Third-year law student James Ziglar has been awarded a clerkship with United States Supreme Court Justice Harry Blackmun, and is among the thirty-five GW law students who will be clerking for federal or state judges following their June graduation.

Besides Ziglar's Supreme Court clerkship appointment, four students will be clerking in the United States Court of Appeals (in the District of Columbia, Mississippi, Pennsylvania and Colorado), two students will be working in

the U.S. Tax Court, and there will be one student clerking for the U.S. Court of Claims and the U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

In addition, sixteen students will clerk for a United States District Court. The districts include the District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia, Nevada, and Alabama.

Five other students will clerk in State courts, with still another five clerking for the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

Judicial clerkships have always been sought after, especially at the federal level. They offer a lawyer an

opportunity to take a hand in making law while enjoying a valuable learning experience. Federal clerkships, especially Supreme Court and Circuit Court Clerkships, open many doors. Law firms feel that clerking is the best training a lawyer can have. Thus, a Supreme Court clerkship is a ticket to almost any major firm in the nation.

A clerk's function is to work closely with the judge on all legal matters that come before the court. Therefore the amount of influence a clerk has is very great. During the Warren Court years, conservatives charged that twenty-six year old lawyers were making the law for the nation.

Although this is an

exaggeration, law clerks do work very closely with judges and at times have almost a father-son relationship. The influence that a clerk has over the outcome of a case should not be underestimated.

Clerkships usually last from one to two years and pay approximately \$15,000. State Supreme Court clerkships are less prestigious than most federal clerkships; however, the larger states' clerkships are prestigious. At GW a Clerkship Committee made up of approximately eight faculty members meets with each individual interested in clerking.

If the Committee is satisfied with the academic record of the student, it will recommend him or her to the court of the

applicant's choice. Some students have received clerkships without the help of the Clerkship Committee. As a matter of fact, only twenty of the thirty-five clerkships obtained by the class were processed through the committee.

Obviously, clerkships, especially federal clerkships, are very difficult to get. Application must be made, in some cases, a year before graduation. The judge involved selects approximately twenty-five applicants from the hundreds or thousands he receives. He interviews each of these twenty-five and finally selects one, usually at the end of the first semester of the third year.

Calendar Reform Plan Deferred One Year Cause: Student Apathy Anonymous Grading Also Put Off

by Ned Kiley

Advocate Features Editor

Reprinted below is the portion of the faculty meeting minutes of February 25, 1972, which discussed calendar reform. In addition to calendar reform, the faculty considered reports from the Curriculum Committee (proposed Mississippi Clinical Law Project), the Scholarship Committee, and two proposals submitted by the Student-Faculty Committee.

A meeting of the Faculty was held at 2:00 p.m., Friday, February 25, 1972, in Room 426 of the Marvin Center. Dean Kramer presided. The following members of the Faculty were present: Professors Albert, Allen, Banzhaf, Bernard, Brown, Cibinic, Ferster, Freedman, Ginsburg, D. Green, H. Green, Hambrick, Harris, Kuhn, Kirkpatrick, Mallison, Merrifield, Miller, Nash, Park, Potts, Robinson, Schiller, Sharpe, Seidelson, Starrs, Weaver, and Weston; Associate Professor Stevenson; and Teaching Fellow Hannaway.

Dean Kramer announced the presence of a quorum. The minutes of the January 28 meeting were approved with corrections.

Dean Kramer announced that of two proposals advanced by the Student-Faculty Committee for consideration by the Faculty at this meeting, one (relating to pass-fail course options) had been deferred to a later date. The second proposal of the Committee was to increase the credit for Law 346 from 4 to 6 credits. This latter proposal was moved by Professor Kuhn, with a provision for a spring 1972 effective date. The motion was seconded, and after brief query by Professor Weaver concerning the effective date, the motion was passed on a show-of-hands vote.

Dean Kramer referred to his memorandum to the Faculty of February 22, calling attention to an ad hoc group of students who had conducted a referendum this week on three proposed calendar changes, and to a memo from this group to the Dean and Faculty, dated February 24, giving the results of the voting.

He stated that the Student-Faculty Committee had voted not to ask for calendar changes now, and that the Student Bar Association had been silent on the subject.

The ad hoc group's proposal, based on the poll, would involve starting fall-term classes before Labor Day and would require changes in the summer-term 1972 calendar that had already been approved, Dean Kramer reported. He urged that the entire matter be re-referred to the Student-Faculty Committee for more study; he said that unless otherwise instructed by the Faculty, the calendar for 1972-1973 would be essentially the same as for this year.

Professor Kuhn moved the re-referral of calendar change to the Student-Faculty Committee, asking the Committee to consider the effect of any proposed changes on the educational process and learning experiences of students, and the effect any changes would have on summer-term or school-year employment of students. Professor Cibinic seconded. Professor Park asked for an amendment calling for a report as early as possible. Dean Kramer said he wanted the calendar for 1972-1973 settled today. The Park amendment was not seconded. Professor Robinson moved an amendment that would set the date for the fall term 1972 as presently scheduled. This amendment was not seconded. Professor Seidelson made a point of order that the calendar action was not provided for on the agenda of this meeting. Dean Kramer asked for a vote on suspension of the rules (Faculty rule 350, calling for more than 2/3 of those present and voting) to permit consideration of Professor Kuhn's motion without agenda coverage. On the vote, a majority but less than two-thirds voted to suspend the rule, and the motion failed.

Dean Kramer stated that he was referring the referendum results and accompanying literature to the Student-Faculty Committee for its study and

recommendation for the 1973-1974 school year. He said that the 1972-1973 calendar will be essentially the same as for this year.

Professor Banzhaf moved a resolution expressing Faculty appreciation to the students who conducted the referendum, and Faculty dissatisfaction with the inaction of the Student Bar Association. Dean Kramer ruled the motion out of order on the same ground as the Kuhn motion. Professor Park moved an appeal from the Chair's ruling, and the Chair was sustained.

Dean Kramer said the Faculty could expect at an early date an announcement of a luncheon in honor of Professor Nutting which will be held on March 22, during his last active teaching term before his retirement.

The Dean also referred to a matter not on the agenda, a report from the Student-Faculty Committee concerning anonymous grading in response to the earlier referral by the Faculty to the Committee. The report was received too late for consideration at this meeting, but would be distributed and placed on the agenda in time for the March meeting. (The Committee recommends upward-only adjustment of grades on examinations, after the papers have been anonymously graded).

In response to a query from Professor Banzhaf, Dean Kramer said that no Faculty committee is charged with calendar changes; this is an administration matter handled by the Dean's office. Replying to a question from Teaching Fellow Hannaway, the Dean said that no anonymous-grading plan has yet been actually adopted for the current year. Professor H. Green said that he attended yesterday's Student-Faculty Committee meeting, and that they want some form of anonymous-grading system, whether just like that outlined in their paper or not.

No further business appearing, the meeting adjourned on motion at 3:15 p.m.

After a glance at the faculty minutes, the handling of the proposed calendar reform by the faculty appears to be very proper. When read in connection with Professor Banzhaf's article, however, the circumstances surrounding the decision, and the decision itself, become something less than kosher. From this comparison, the conclusion appears to be that, with notable exceptions, the faculty is dealing with these problems in a vacuum.

Some members, as Professors Park, Kuhn, and Banzhaf, receive sufficient student input on these questions because of their closeness with the student community. Others must rely on the Student-Faculty Committee and the SBA for such input, and hence, often make decisions with no idea of how the students feel. In the present case the Student-Faculty Committee, without looking at their constituents' feelings (or even worse, in spite of such feelings), voted to retain the status quo. The SBA simply did not want to get involved in the issue.

Professor Banzhaf, in his article, lays most of the blame at the feet of these two "representative" groups for the failure of calendar reform. According to him, there was no reason for an ad hoc committee to poll the students. The Student-Faculty Committee had the proposal for sufficient time to conduct ten polls. Even if, as

was the case, this group did fail in its responsibility, the SBA clearly should have picked up the ball.

This issue goes deeper than Professor Banzhaf apparently believes. Starting with the premise that administrators will do exactly what they please unless presented with effective opposition, Professor Banzhaf's position is that the opposition should have been, but wasn't, supplied by the Student-Faculty Committee and the SBA. The deeper problem is that these two groups never have and never will supply the leadership necessary for such opposition.

The reasons for this are many, but the most important is the "mutual forgetfulness" which follows each NLC election — the students forget about their representatives, and, thus, the representatives forget about the students. The fault, then, for such incidents as the failure of the calendar reform proposal, lies not with the faculty or with the student government. The fault lies with the students.

Their apathy towards such faculty action as is depicted above is complete and apparently unchangeable. It was the students who elected the members of the Student-Faculty Committee and the SBA. It is the students who sit back and do nothing when those groups' inaction leads to results such as the faculty's refusal to consider the calendar reform proposal. The old adage, "You made your bed, now lie in it," never had a better application.

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Reduced Rates for Students

Advocate Correspondent Tours Israel

by Stuart Rawlings

(Stuart Rawlings, a second-year GW law student, spent the last year in the Middle East. With some knowledge of Hebrew and with press credentials, he spent six weeks touring Israel and visiting such places as the West Bank and the Suez Canal. This is the second of three reports; the final report will include impressions of the Arab countries bordering Israel and conclusions about the Arab-Israeli conflict).

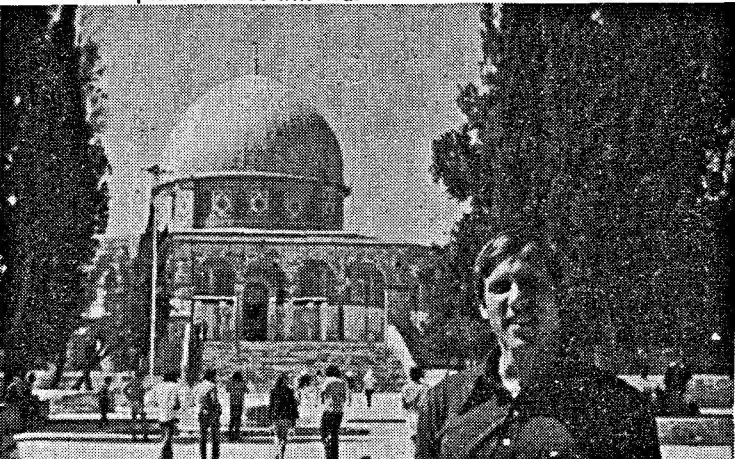
After landing at Tel Aviv's Lod Airport, I was driven around Tel Aviv by an American friend, Bob Olinski. His original home was in New Jersey, and he became an Israeli citizen just one year ago.

"America is dead," he told me. "It's polluted, it's overcrowded, and its people are neurotic and negative. So I came to Israel."

As we drove around I noticed hundreds of high-rise buildings under construction. "Every year we take in over 40,000 immigrants," Bob told me, "and we can barely keep up with them. We are getting 10,000 from Russia this year, and we're giving them complete apartments the day they arrive. They also get immediate jobs, and their children get free schooling through college... This country is growing incredibly fast, and yet we need more people to settle the land."

At the side of the roads were young soldiers of both sexes. They were hitch-hiking, and Bob explained that this was

"Before I came here," he said, "I thought that all Israelis were like New York Jews—short, bearded, with glasses, and speaking with a heavy Bronx accent. But I've found very few like that. You can walk for hours around Tel Aviv and never see a delicatessen or find any lox and bagels. This is Israel; and most of its people have immigrated from Europe, North Africa, Russia, and other places. Very few have come from America."

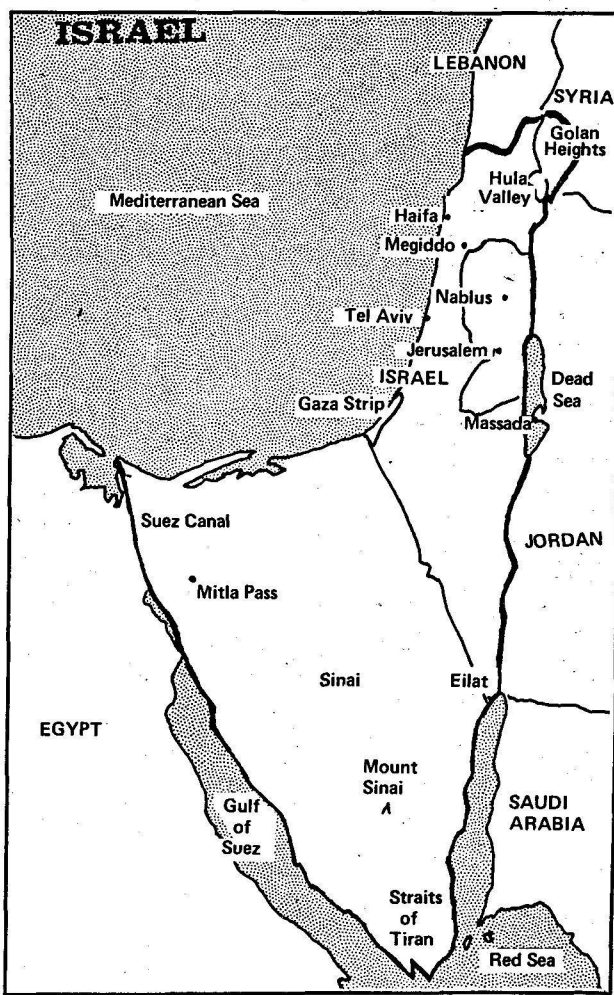


The reporter visits the Dome of the Rock Mosque in Jerusalem

their main means of travel. "Everyone under 65 is in the army reserves here," he said, "and since we all know the importance of self-defense against the Arabs, we pick up soldiers. The sub-machine guns they are carrying are 'Uzzis' and are made in Israel. Ammunition clips are carried with them, so that these soldiers are ready for combat at all times."

Later I walked around the streets of Tel Aviv, and I felt an energy among the people. They walked in a hurry, they pushed their way onto buses, and they spoke sharply and to the point. They wore western clothes and they spoke a number of different languages. On one bus I heard French, Polish, Portuguese, and Russian, as well as Hebrew. I also saw blondes, redheads, brunettes, and blacks of every size, shape and color.

Bob told me that this racial mixture had surprised him also.



swampland before being drained off by Israelis twenty years ago.

On the other side of the Hula Valley, the bus climbed up the Golan Heights; and Shaoul said "For nineteen years the Syrian army shelled our kibbutzim from these Heights. They killed farmers plowing in the fields; and they killed men, women, and children in their homes at night. We'll never give this land back to them, because it's used for nothing but murder."

I got off at two places where the Syrian guns had been mounted, and I saw that the positions had been ideal for this bombardment. There were wrecked tanks and burned out bunkers where the Israelis had fought the Syrians in the capture of these hills. I also noticed that the land Israel had taken was not good farmland. The value of these hills was mainly strategic.

Riding south, the bus passed the Sea of Galilee (now called Lake Tiberius), where Jesus is said to have walked on water. I went swimming there at a public beach and noted the water's yellow color. Another swimmer told me that a Swedish scientist had recently predicted that the lake would be anaerobic (from agricultural pollution) and thus unfit to drink in another five years.

My next stop was the town of Nazareth, where Jesus was raised. This town is now inhabited by Arabs, except for a new Jewish colony nearby. Farther south was the famed site of Megiddo (or Armageddon) where the Bible says the last battle on earth will be fought. Megiddo is a hill overlooking a large valley, and archeologists have discovered twenty cities of different periods there by digging down through different layers of buildings.

An Arab busline with robed Arab passengers took me into the West Bank (Jordanian territory occupied by Israel since the war of 1967). I

walked around the Arab town of Nablus and found the local people to be very friendly. One boy called Maher told me in English that he hated Jordan's King Hussein because Hussein never cared for the Palestinians (only for Hussein's Bedouins). He also said he disliked Egypt's Nasser and Sadat because they lied about their military power; and he didn't like Israel because the Israel soldiers had looted Nablus in the 1967 war. When I asked him what should happen to the West Bank, he said "We are Palestinian, and we should have our own country."

I continued traveling south by bus. We went along the Jordan River for awhile, and I saw that there was very little water in it. I could wade across it easily in places, although I would be likely to encounter mine fields on either side. We passed caves where some of the Dead Sea Scrolls (dating back to 100 B.C.) had been found, and then we came to the Dead Sea itself. This sea is the lowest point on earth (1296 feet below sea level), and it is full of bromides, phosphates, and other chemicals that can cure body ailments. For twenty minutes I floated in the Dead Sea like a buoy, the dense water holding up my body.

On one stretch of the Dead Sea is the cliff of Massada, where 1000 Jews held off 60,000 Roman soldiers in a three-year siege. Ultimately, the Romans had to build an enormous archway up the cliff. When the Jews saw them coming up the archway, they committed mass suicide rather than submit to Roman capture; and today Israelis feel that Massada symbolizes their determination to defend Israel.

Southern Israel

Six hours further south is the town of Eilat on the Gulf of Aqaba. Eilat is an important port for Israel; for it exports copper, phosphates, and other minerals, while importing oil. Eilat has also become a popular resort area for Israelis, featuring sunshine all year around and beautiful underwater sea life. I took a trip on a glass bottom boat, and I was disgusted by the beer cans and rubber tires littered in the water and on the beaches nearby.

Another five hours south brought me to the Straits of Tiran, which Egypt closed to Israeli shipping in 1956 and 1967. I noticed that the water channel forces all ships to come within 500 yards of the Israeli (formerly Egyptian) shore. Thus a small tank force could easily block this channel at any time.

The next part of my trip was taken with 40 Israeli nature enthusiasts in a desert truck. We went over sand and other roadless rocky terrain to reach the St. Catherine's Monastery at the base of Mount Sinai. The monastery boasted a bush directly descending from the "burning bush" of the Bible, as well as a hill where Aaron is supposed to have built his Golden Calf. Mount Sinai itself, where Moses is believed to have received the Ten Commandments from God, was littered from top to bottom

with beer cans, kleenex, gum wrappers, and other trash.

The terrain leading northwest from Mount Sinai was very rugged. No roads and no towns—only a couple of desert oases. Occasionally a Bedouin on a camel would pass by, staring at our truck. As we went through the Mitla Pass, I saw literally hundreds of wrecked Egyptian tanks and trucks which had been destroyed by the Israeli Army and Air Force in the 1967 war.

After reaching the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, I arranged for a military escort to take me to the Suez Canal. Colonel David Behan took me in an Army jeep with a driver and armed guard. We passed 8-foot missiles pointed west towards Egypt, and we passed lines of tanks and armoured personnel carriers camouflaged under canvas. Around one corner my jeep suddenly came upon the blue waters of the Suez Canal. We stopped and walked right up to the edge of the water. "It's been quiet now for over a year," Col. Behan told me. "Nobody's shooting, and yet we are ready for trouble when it breaks out."

The canal was about 100 yards across, and it ran straight across the desert, the width never varying. On the far bank I saw three Egyptians fishing, and behind them were watchtowers, with soldiers peering out of binoculars at us. Col. Behan told me that every morning at seven o'clock, dolphins went down the canal oblivious of the political problems of the men on either bank.

I was taken around a bunker complex by a young Captain called Abri. "We are so solidly dug in here," he said, "that even direct hits from their missiles wouldn't phase us. We have used the most modern methods of trenching, and we have enough food and ammunition to last for four months of heavy fighting without being resupplied."

Driving back from the canal, Col. Behan pointed out the flat desert on both sides of the road. "The canal is the only natural border in this area," he said. "by keeping the Sinai Peninsula, we have a buffer zone against Egypt which insures us against a major war. At the same time we haven't displaced many people, because most of the inhabitants here are nomadic Bedouins."

Two hours north of the canal, we went into the Gaza Strip, another military zone. "Gaza is now the most dangerous place in the Middle East," the Colonel said. "The Arabs here have been confined to this tiny zone for twenty years, first under Egyptian occupation and now under us. They have no country, and they have been brought up to hate Israel. In the last six months we've had 65 murders and many more incidents of fighting here. It's a big problem for Israel, but we don't dare give it back to the Arabs because it would be used as a terrorist base."

See ISRAEL, p. 6

Editorials

Tonight's SBA Meeting

If you are at all concerned about legal education and your activities for three years of your life, we urge you to attend the SBA meeting tonight at 8:00.

Finally, an SBA president has taken the initiative in establishing a new law school government. Although many of the points in the resolution which will be presented before the SBA this evening will have little effect in ameliorating our student representative system, vis-avis law school policy, the resolution's general content gives us hope.

It will be most encouraging to be represented by a government whose constitutional mandate authorizes it to represent student needs and interests. Since the faculty stresses faculty security and the administration attempts to fulfill administrative needs, it is imperative that the largest section of the law school community have strong lobbying force.

Yet, until the present, the Student Bar Association and its offspring, the Student-Faculty Committee, have failed to meet the most basic elements of the adversary process. They have accepted, sometimes reluctantly but nevertheless with little fight, what was deemed by others to be in the student interest. Ernie McIntosh is quoted in a front page article as having said "(a)t a SFC meeting which I attended, some students acted as if they were faculty appointed, rather than student elected."

McIntosh envisions a representative body consisting of a strong committee system. Having committee chairmen responsible for specific student interests (i.e. placement, grievances, curriculum) is a progressive step, which should make elected officials more accountable to their constituents. This system can add to the expertise and strength of the lobbying force.

No student government, organization, or union can become a viable interest group, however, unless its constituents look to it for leadership and hold it accountable for misfeasance or nonfeasance. In the past, when students have laughed at the SBA and the SFC, without offering an alternative, they have been making fools of themselves. It is a sorry student of the legal system who allows his interests to go unrepresented and his grievances to go unheard.

On GW Bookstore

If consumer protection, like charity, begins at home, Ralph Nader should stop wasting his time with General Motors and concentrate on the enemy within: the GW Bookstore. Long dismissed as the triumphant perfection of bureaucratic inefficiency, capable only of understocking required texts and running up deficits, the Bookstore has actually had a method in its seeming madness as the ADVOCATE'S intrepid book review editor recently discovered during a daring commando raid on the premises.

The editor noted that the Bookstore was offering *Democratic Representation* — a learned treatise on reapportionment by the National Law Center's own Dr. Robert Dixon — at a whopping \$12.50 per copy. However, with a little amateur sleuthing, he found to his amazement that the same identical work could be had from Marboro Books of New York for the paltry sum of one dollar!

Conclusion: anyone who buys the book from the friendly G.W. Bookstore is being ripped off to the tune of 1000%.

Query: is the Bookstore merely greedy or is it trying to protect Professor Dixon's academic standing?

If it is the latter, surely Professor Dixon can take care of himself. This book is absolutely first rate and definitely worth picking up — the next time one is in New York.

The Clinical Proposal

We urge the faculty to adopt Law 353-354, the Ad Hoc Committee on Clinical Law proposal, as a part of the curriculum. With a benevolent faculty member acting as the course's administrator and students submitting bi-weekly reports supplemented by evidence of their work performance, there will be adequate law school supervision. In addition, the District lawyer who will be directing the work of each student will give the student further incentive to perform.

The course allows enough flexibility to enable all students to meet their individual needs and schedules. The administrator need not solicit all lawyers who will be willing to supervise a student. Students can seek out lawyers who work in legal areas in which the former have an interest.

As the proposal says, "[t]he main selling point of the program will be that area attorneys can have free assistance if they agree to give students educationally meaningful tasks." Washington is the most likely area for such a program to be successful.

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Law Student Urges Changes

There is need for change at this law school. As one of the two students who ran the recent Calendar Referendum, I no longer have illusions about the Faculty or Student government's concern for students. The Faculty and Student Representatives response to Calendar change is illustrative of the problem: the former abuses its power, while the latter has none.

The Faculty would not discuss the Referendum on its merits, and many Faculty who oppose exams before Christmas vacation say it may adversely affect a night student, or more research needs to be done into this complex problem — lacking the honesty to say it might adversely affect *their* vacation (their worry-free vacation is described as academically beneficial, ours is cynically described as an "Acapulco" vacation...). They question the validity of the referendum while they routinely purport to know student opinion on the dubious basis of a random handful of students they have spoken with.

In this and other issues the Faculty prefer evasion and obfuscation of the issues to responsible and humane consideration of a problem on its merits. Faculty perception and action is all too often not responsive to student need or benefit, but rather is circumscribed by their own vested interests and prerogatives. When Faculty openly say that even if a make-up exam proposal was approved by the Faculty, some Faculty would refuse to give them — the abuse of power and need for change is manifest. The irony of such "lawlessness" in a law school would be humorous, if it were not so appalling.

The Faculty are neither omniscient nor infallible. Consequently, their in loco parentis approach is not comforting. There should be real

student input before decisions that affect students are made. It is natural for the Faculty to be most concerned with their interests. That is why students must look to themselves for help.

We are being treated as serfs. Our interests are not a low priority to the Faculty and Administration — they are no priority at all. We are important only as a dollar sign. Rights and power do not go looking for people. People (students) must demand and acquire them.

What of our Student Government: the S.B.A. and the Student-Faculty Committee? The S.B.A. did nothing about Calendar reform until belatedly endorsing the Ad Hoc Referendum. In fact, if the S.B.A. has done anything this year in behalf of the students, it is an enigma.

The S.F.C. is independent of and often is at odds with the S.B.A. It has no written rules of procedure. It researched Calendar reform ad infinitum, but did nothing. It is now attempting to get Calendar reform for 1973-1974.

Yet, the S.F.C. has done some constructive things and is continuing to attempt to, but overall it is ineffective because its members are frequently contentious rather than result-oriented. The Faculty members on the S.F.C. criticize the students on the Committee for being unprepared, yet they do not offer to help them improve, nor propose their own motions relative to student needs.

Cursing the "darkness" of this law school is not enough. One must also offer an alternative to the present cold and indifferent administration of the law school — a law school in which the student body has an equal share in the power and the decisions, and in which there is a humane Administration valuing people

over rules.

I believe actualization of the following six proposals would be the essential beginning necessary in a program to improve the quality of the educational experience at George Washington:

I. One Student Government — Merger of the S.F.C. and S.B.A. and then reorganization of the S.B.A. into a cohesive, competent student organization which would learn and work for what students want and which would deal with the Faculty and Administration on an equal footing.

II. Statistical Ranking for First-year Students with Regard to Class Ranking and Scholarship Evaluation —

The student's grade in a course remains the same, but for the above two purposes the discrepancy, if any, in the three sections would be compensated for.

III. Make-up Exams — The S.F.C. and Scholarship Committee are currently working on this.

IV. An Exams Before Christmas Calendar

V. A Dual Exam Calendar — Each exam would be given on two dates so that no student would have more than one exam in twenty-four hours, students could space their exams better, and students would no longer be prevented from taking important courses because of exam conflicts.

VI. Reform Registration — Eliminate two days of registration before each semester by having the complete registration process (including drop and add) occur during the previous semester with an additional drop and add period during the first week of classes.

James Kutcher
2nd year student

(The writer is a member of the S.F.C.).

NLC Students Attended Law Review Conference

by Allan J. Kam
3rd year student

Six staff members of The Journal of International Law and Economics attended the 18th National Conference of Law Reviews last week in Washington. The six delegates, Robert H. Anderson, Richard B. DiFedele, Production Editor Kenneth Gould, Managing Editor Allan J. Kam, Amanda Lee Moore, and Larry Zweifach, participated in various panels, seminars, and workshops designed to explore common problems among law reviews.

They were among two hundred delegates representing seventy-five law reviews nationwide. The Howard Law Journal was the host.

GW's Journal of International Law and Economics serves as a member of the organization's Executive Board.

In addition to the group seminars and workshops, the delegates were addressed by several distinguished speakers. Former Chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Clifford L. Alexander, Jr., was the Wednesday luncheon speaker. He is host and co-producer of the local television program "Cliff Alexander — Black on

White," and received the Frederick Douglass Award in 1970. He is presently a partner in the Washington law firm of Arnold & Porter. Mr. Alexander spoke on the problems of race relations in America.

Thomas F. Lambert, Jr., Editor-in-Chief of the American Trial Lawyers Journal, addressed the delegates Thursday afternoon. He spoke of the role law reviews have played in influencing legal doctrines, and urged the delegates to face the problem of molding ideals with advocacy. He pointed to governmental immunity and contributory negligence as two doctrines that law reviews should continue to criticize. Mr. Lambert's remarks were in keeping with the Conference's theme, "The Role of the Law Review in Contemporary Society."

President Nixon's recent statement on school busing was sharply criticized by the keynote speaker of Friday evening's banquet, J. LeVonne Chambers. A partner in the firm of Chambers, Stein, Ferguson & Lanning, Mr. Chambers is one of the leading civil rights lawyers in the country.

Kam Wins Essay Contest

The annual Phi Delta Phi international fraternity legal essay contest has been won by third year GW law student Allan J. Kam. The essay, "Legal Protection, if any, for Government Secrets," will be published in the next issue of the fraternity's quarterly *The Brief*.

Kam has been awarded a \$500 prize for his essay.

SBA Passes Exam Motion

At the February 24, 1972, meeting of the SBA, the following motion by Harold Novick as amended by Dan Efroymsen was passed unanimously:

In an effort to make the examination experience more educationally beneficial to the individual student, the Student Bar Association recommends that on the day examination grades are posted for a particular course, the professor for that course post a "sample" preferred answer, and that the professor provide on request a student's examination paper for purposes of comparison.

Clarence Darrow v. Racism

by Harold C. Gordon

Advocate Book Review Editor

A Man's Home, A Man's Castle
by Kenneth G. Weinberg.
McCall, 148 pp., \$4.95.

The night of September 9, 1925 was a strained and apprehensive one for the city of Detroit — one of many in that long hot summer which marked the zenith of power for the resurgent Ku Klux Klan. In his new home on Garland Avenue a young black physician named Ossian Sweet, his wife, and several armed companions stood guard and waited for the worst. Only the day before he and his family had moved into the segregated Charlevoix area amid open white hostility and anonymous threats to "kill the nigger" if he dared to take up residence in the neighborhood. Now he waited as an ugly mob of several hundred white persons gathered in the street outside, growing bolder by the minute.

Taunts, then rocks, were hurled at the beleaguered dwelling. At this point Dr. Sweet's brother Otis and a single companion appeared on the scene and the sight of them reduced the mob to blind fury. Immediately the cry went up: "Here's niggers. Get them! Get them!" Suddenly, shots rang out from the second floor windows. The mob fell back, leaving behind one white man wounded and one dead. Only then did the police interfere and it was to arrest all eleven black occupants of the house on a charge of first degree murder. Clarence Darrow agreed to undertake their defense.

So begins Kenneth Weinberg's succinct, readable, and deeply disturbing account of one of Darrow's most important cases; in some respects the most difficult of his entire career. Never, even in the celebrated Loeb-Leopold case, had local prejudice been so inflamed against the defendants. The Ku Klux Klan was rampant in the Detroit area and the race riots of that summer had embittered the white community to the point where both police and citizens were ready to commit perjury rather than see the defendants acquitted.

Indeed, so intense was the

feeling that "an example" had to be made of Sweet and his friends that the prosecution had the audacity to assert that there never was a mob on the street that night and the Sweets were never in any danger — a position it maintained even after Darrow, in complete disgust, pointed out that so numerous were the eyewitnesses called by the prosecution to testify as to the absence of a mob that they in themselves constituted one. Two hard-fought trials were required to acquit Dr. Sweet, and to finally establish that the ancient maxim of Anglo-Saxon law "A man's home is his castle" applied to blacks as well as whites.

It is a compelling story and it is to be regretted that Mr. Weinberg does not develop it as completely as he might have, had he not let his understandable indignation run away with him. There are times when he uses the Sweet case as little more than a springboard to indulge himself in lengthy and sometimes irrelevant tirades against various aspects of racism. The result is that he constantly interrupts his otherwise concise and highly effective account of the racial crisis of the twenties to make snide remarks about Spiro Agnew, George Wallace, Presbyterians or anything else he implies is a sacred cow of white America.

In some cases he will actually suspend the narrative altogether to devote paragraphs or even whole chapters to John Brown, Marcus Garvey, *Dred Scott*, *Plessy*, *et al.*, and even the internment of the Japanese-Americans during World War II.

These digressions weaken the book immeasurably. It is impossible to criticize the moral fire with which Mr. Weinberg illuminates the story of Ossian Sweet. His enthusiasm for the fanatical John Brown and opera bouffe Marcus Garvey is less easy to share and he is on thin ice indeed when he suggests that our internment of the Japanese was unjustified because we had more reason to fear a German attack on the East Coast and yet did not intern German-Americans.

Mr. Weinberg would probably have fared better had he limited

his subject matter, and thus been able to fully explore the many fascinating points he raises on the immediate area of concern, such as the relation between the racial violence of the twenties and the fact that the reappearance and sharp growth of the Ku Klux Klan coincided almost exactly with the return of black veterans from World War I.

Mr. Weinberg might also have written a more balanced account of his subject. To suggest that he exaggerates the extent of white racism in this nation would of course be the height of fatuity, but it would be no less fatuous to suggest that it is the whole story. It is rather to be bitterly regretted that there seems to be no way of disposing of one historical distortion without replacing it with another. Hence, the caricature of the happy, banjo-twanging darkies on the plantation which still persists in our textbooks appears destined to be replaced by the notion that we were and are a nation of stormtroopers. At least that is the direction in which Mr. Weinberg appears to be heading.

It is submitted that without for one moment denying the racial oppression which has plagued this country, there is no good reason why the efforts of decent men to resolve the problem should be slighted or ignored. It is noted that Mr. Weinberg's broad historical background contains no reference to editor William Allen White's fearless campaign against the Klan in the Midwest, to Mark Twain's blistering denunciation of racial murder in *The United States of Lyncherdom*, or to the efforts of many other men in both public and private life throughout our history toward racial peace. It is as important to tell this story as it is to tell the other; perhaps even more so if we are to inspire our children toward the ideals of justice and tolerance.

"The Advocate" invites all members of the law school community to post notes of interest in "Law Center Notes." We want to improve intra-law school communication.

Menick Miscellaneous

Greensboro, N.C. is a quiet little southern town that goes bananas twice each year, when the G.G.O. and the A.C.C. come to town. The G.G.O. is the Greater Greensboro Open golf tournament, one of the P.G.A.'s annual affairs, held each year at the end of March, beginning of April. The A.C.C. is a conference, for athletic purposes of seven southern universities that have a basketball tournament each March to determine which school will represent the conference in the NCAA championships to determine the intercollegiate basketball champion.

The rivalries in the A.C.C. are among the most intense in the country. The caliber of basketball is reputed to be the best, especially among A.C.C. aficionados. The strategies and ploys of fundamental emphasis, good defensive play, and an emphasis on execution all mark A.C.C. ball. Very rarely does a "run-and-gun" type of team get off the ground in the A.C.C.

Too many coaches will not let their teams get blown out. One tournament game was won by the incredible score of 12-10 when North Carolina State's Wolfpack beat the much more highly regarded Duke Blue Devils in 1968.

The ups and downs of dining out in Washington never cease to amaze me. Two recent experiences of mine highlight some of the delights available to the moderately well-heeled gourmand and some of the problems that face too many diners in the city.

Each time I return to La Nicoise, on Wisconsin Ave. between R and S in Georgetown, I enjoy it more. It is one of those truly rare French restaurants that is warm and friendly, with great service and exquisite food. Unlike its more expensive competitors, the Rive Gauche and Sans Souci, neither the manner of the employees, nor the decor of the restaurant are hostile or unfriendly to the non-celebrity. From the greeting of the roller-skating maitre-d' at the door to the gracious thank you of the hat-check girl, the ambiance is warmth and graciousness. As a result, La Nicoise is just an incredibly fun place to go for dinner.

On the other hand, I have sworn Chez Francois permanently off my list. Once upon a time Chez Francois was one of "those" little places with great food, small, intimate and very well supervised and controlled at unbelievably low prices. But five or six years ago it was discovered and has become so popular that they accept no reservations at lunch and dinner reservations are very difficult to get. It has gone down in quality, up in size and price. Value-wise, the prices are still reasonable, on the surface. Dinners include soup or appetizer, salad, entree, vegetables and dessert, generally in the \$6 to \$8 range, depending on entree, so that you have a \$20 per couple bill, including wine, tax and tip.

Unfortunately, it simply is not worth it. The portions are adequate, but the food is often hastily, sloppily prepared, lacking the precision required to make it just so. But my chief complaint has to do not with the food or value, but with the manner of operations.

When one makes a dinner reservation and specifies a time, the usual expectation is that you will be seated within close proximity of the reserved time. At Chez Francois, a reservation means that you will be seated, period. We waited over an hour and a quarter for our table recently, and when other customers got discouraged and left, the hostess could be so nonchalant that everyone else knew that it was of absolutely no importance to the, for if it isn't one couple, it will be another.

It appears that there is too much demand without any discrimination among DC diners. If I am spending my money I want the best I can get, and if the restaurant does not measure up, I will make my feelings known, and take my business elsewhere. I'd rather go out less often, spend a few dollars a couple more, and know that I am cared for, simply because I'm a customer, than to return to a restaurant like Chez Francois.

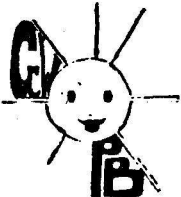
When the most recent flurry of new record album releases came out, I rushed down to my favorite record store only to learn that the music consuming public was being ripped off, again.

About a year ago, several of the major record companies announced that they were raising the list prices on all of their albums by \$1 to \$5.98. Warner Brothers/Reprise and Columbia said that they would maintain selective prices, allowing some records to come out at \$4.98 list, others at \$5.98, but all current prices would remain the same. RCA and Capitol, on the other hand, not only said that all new releases would be \$5.98, but everything in their current catalogues would be raised to \$5.98.

Well, it now appears that Kinney, the holding company for Warners, Elektra and Atlantic, has also deserted the consumers' ship and they have raised the list price of all of the albums in their catalogue to \$5.98, leaving Columbia as virtually the only company that puts out a record that can be bought for less than \$3. Too bad, but obviously the higher costs have not discouraged sales and if profits are greater, well, that is what we are all about.

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PROPOSAL, from p.1

Clinical Use of D.C. Urged

the work is in two different areas of law.

The course will be administered by a faculty member whose sole responsibility will be the administration of this program. The administrator will seek out programs in which students are assured of doing legal work (not busy work) which will enhance their education, and will oversee the operation of the program to assure that work is being done.

The administrator will make contact with members of the Washington legal community, especially GW Law School alumni, and explain that second and third year law students are available for placement as assistant-apprentices in any area. The main selling point of the program will be that area attorneys can have free assistance if they agree to give students educationally meaningful tasks. The administrator will match students with volunteer lawyers and be available throughout the semester as a liaison, should either the student or the lawyer fall short of his expected and prearranged work expectations.

Finally, the administrator will insure that students do not overstep the bounds of clinical study in their work. Aside from the efforts of the administrator, each faculty member of the National Law Center will set aside two hours of office time per week so as to serve as a resource to students enrolled in the program.

To enroll in the program each student must apply to the

administrator a minimum of three months before the start of that new semester. The student will either state an area of preference for clinical work or will propose his own program. The three month period will allow the administrator to place students in their area of preference and approve or modify student submitted proposals.

Students will be notified promptly of administrator's placement or approval. None of the programs assigned by the administrator will include remuneration, but the existence of remuneration in student submitted proposals will not be of relevance in the administrator's determination of their educational value. This will permit students with educationally valuable jobs to obtain credit under the program.

Law 353/354 requires that each participating student return prior to registration for an orientation program, submit bi-weekly reports supplemented by evidence of his work product, and evaluate his experience at the end of the semester. The course demands a minimum of 15 hours of work per week for 14 weeks. Credits earned in Law 353/354 will in no way affect credit offered under any other clinical law program at the National Law Center.

The Committee sees many advantages in the Law 353/354 proposal. From an educational point of view, learning by doing is a valuable supplement to the classroom curriculum. Greater

access to the program together with the promise of in depth involvement in an area of law is likely to involve more students in clinical studies. Night students and students forced to take part-time jobs will not be precluded from participating in the program.

Many students will take advantage of the program during the summer, especially if summer employment continues to be hard to come by. Law 353/354 will provide clinical study opportunities beyond the public interest emphasis of Law 346, and it is hoped that students will experience different areas of law so that they may make a better determination of the direction of their careers. An efficiently run clinical law program would result in smaller classes and a less burdened faculty. Moreover, the use of DC area alumni will generate loyalty that will benefit the National Law Center.

Student Housing Information Center

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Law Center Notes

SBA meeting to be held March 22, 8:00 p.m. in North Seminar Room.

Faculty has passed anonymous grading as of this semester for all JD courses in which a final exam is given.

Mississippi Clinical Law Project (whereby a student spends a semester in Mississippi working for various legal organizations and receiving credit towards his/her J.D.) has received tentative approval from the faculty. Funding for the project must be worked out.

Admissions office reports 6000 applicants for next year's first year class of 400. 3.2/640 LSAT appear to be what is required.

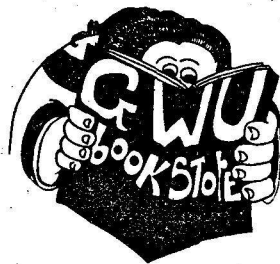
The Miller Committee is accepting applicants for the position to be vacated by Professor Barron (who is leaving to become Dean of Syracuse Law School). Members of the Law School community are invited to submit names of qualified people to Professor Miller.

GW Law Association invites all third year patent law students to annual cocktail-reception on March 27, 5:30-7:30 p.m. — third floor University Center. Charge \$5.00 General reception for all third year law students to be held at a later date.

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Government, from p.1

1) election of five more representatives to the present SBA number of representatives elected.

2) election of a President, Day Vice-President, Night Vice-President, Secretary and Parliamentarian.

3) a new constitution for a new student government which will bear major responsibility for representing students' needs and interests.

4) a committee system, under the student government, with a chairman responsible for committee activities. The tentative committees will concern the budget, grievance, curriculum, extracurricular programs, and undergraduate placement into the law school. Each SBA representative will be required to serve on at least one committee. The committees will be allowed to use student volunteers and will hold separate meetings. They will be able to check with the faculty and administrators on various matters, but will be required to act with a designated period of time. Hearings will be an integral part of the committee process.

5) a \$300 stipend to be paid to the President over the period of his term in office. A \$50 stipend to be paid to every committee chairman.

In February, McIntosh appointed himself as chairman

of an ad hoc committee of seven SBA representatives to look into the problems of student government and to discover solutions to those problems.

The committee believed that because of the present SBA-SFC dichotomy and confusion, the student government was unable to deal with the problems of curriculum, calendar reform, night student courses, overcrowded classes, student grievances, grading, and exams.

INSTITUTE, from p.1

composed of members of the local bar, it did provide opportunities for the panel to comment on procedural aspects of conducting a criminal defense. The script exposed errors in cross-examination of witnesses, in the use of witnesses whose testimony wasn't certain to counsel, in presenting character witnesses on behalf of the defendant, and the panel contrasted the actions of the inept "counsel" with what should have been done. The relative dangers and merits of allowing the defendant to testify also were discussed.

Members of the panel were John Perazich of the Public Defender Service, Daniel Rezneck of Arnold and Porter, William McDaniels of Williams, Connally and Califano, and Allen Palmer, a private practitioner.

New York State Bar Exam



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Lafayette Square Hostility Begins at Home

My favorite revolutionaries were fakes. Karl Marx preached death to the bourgeoisie and lived as a Victorian gentleman in the London suburbs. Friedrich Nietzsche preached annihilation of the past, and damned scholarship, yet he was one of the most brilliant classical scholars in history. Bernard Shaw preached free love and yet lived at home with his mother until he was 42 and married.

Marx refused to work for a living; Nietzsche refused to teach; Shaw refused to make love to his lady friends. Each claimed that to do so would keep them from their real work in life.

Guerrilla law needs such fakes.

It needs sleek-suited public-interest lawyers, looking like James Bond while quoting Friedrich Engels on American political parties: "The nation is powerless against these two great cartels of politicians, who are ostensibly its servants, but in reality exploit and plunder it."

And it needs Marx-bearded tax lawyers, looking like Yuppies while quoting Learned Hand on the morality of tax shelters: "Over and again courts have said there is nothing sinister in so arranging one's affairs as to keep taxes as low as possible. Everybody does so, rich or poor (?), and all do right, for nobody owes any public duty to pay more than the law demands: taxes are enforced exactions, not voluntary contributions. To demand more in the name of morals is mere cant."

Your audience ponders your appearance while you win your case. For revolutionaries I recommend infiltrating any large organization and blowing the whistle on them. For counter-insurgents I recommend infiltrating groups like PIRG (or is it PRIG — I forget) and gumming up the works with misinformation, extra noise, constant digression, and nonsensical reports. There are only two risks involved: getting bounced out and getting promoted.

I won't deny certain GW law student groups' efforts' impressiveness, but I wish they wouldn't wander off so far. Hostility should begin at home. There are plenty of opportunities for guerrilla law right here on campus.

Look down 20th St. The new Edison Building, built for PEPCO. Find out what kind of leaseback deal GW gets out of it. Interview Trustee Woodzell; he used to be PEPCO's president. See if GW really has "no tax-exempt status on its commercial buildings" (Charles Diehl), then write up a paper about universities in the tax-exempt real estate business.

Count the number of Colonial Parking lots in the GW area. Interview Trustee Lindner at his Colonial offices (2140 Pennsylvania Ave.) about what parking facilities mean as undeveloped real estate. And see if he's pleased about the new \$3.6 million parking garage. Then find out the legal niceties of parking and planning. The National Parking Association (1101 17th St.) might help you.

Visit the nearest branch offices of Riggs National Bank, American Security and Trust, National Savings and Trust, and the Madison National Bank, all stone-throws away, and see if you can find out how they happened to land there. The best course would be to attend a GW Trustees meeting, where you'll find directors from each: six from Riggs, four from American Security, two from National Savings, and one from Madison, including a chairman of the board from each bank — Messrs. Jennings, Baker, D.R. Smith and C.E. Smith, respectively.

Ask them what possible relation there is between a university like GW, with some \$70 million deposited in lumps and disbursed in dribbles, and its banking neighbors. Ask Mr. Jennings first, and his five friends of Riggs, since that's where GW checks come from, but don't neglect the rest.

Then take a close look at the GW operating budget and see where the money goes, and at what rates, and why. And get your team to write up a super-big report about universities and banks.

On second thought, try the trustees separately at their offices and compare notes. You can't attend GW Trustees meetings anyway.

Ask C.R. Smith why he's chairman of the University Development Committee. Then see if his secretary will take you on a tour of his buildings in the GW area, perhaps beginning with the Statesman (2020 F St.). Then interview his lawyer and his tenants, especially if rent-raising violations interest you. Then see if you can figure out why he's also a director of Parking Management Inc. (PMI) and chairman of the board at Madison, and what (if anything) the three hats have to do with each other.

Then ask Mr. Jennings why he's vice-chairman of the Development Committee, and why Mr. Lindner's on the same committee. To be safe, ask the out-of-towners too, so you won't sound tendentious. Then go talk to the D.C. Planning Commission, and the Townhouse group, and write up your impressions of planning law.

Someone else might do a study of what constitutes a "conflict of interest" in this town. GW might be interested. Then draft a Public Information Act for university corporations after finding out you're unable to find anything out.

There's no reason to examine GW's stocks and bonds holdings, or its trust notes receivable, unless you still believe in "tainted money." I don't, at least not any more. Shaw's *Widower's Houses* (about slum landlords) and *Mrs. Warren's Profession* (prostitution) laughed it out of court about 75 years ago.

Nor is there a need to examine the several hundred projects of sponsored research (\$13 million worth) at GW unless you can crack the codes (USN-N-00014-67-A=0214=0001 is worth a million by itself). Still, there's undoubtedly a legal interest there: law is into everything. And make your reputation in the bargain.

The tinkle of cash flow should be like Pavlov's bell to the young lawyer; where there's cash piled, there's a court case.

Law Student Division of the ABA Holds Annual Circuit Conference

Washington College of Law of the American University recently hosted the Annual Circuit Conference for the 11th Circuit of the ABA, Law Student Division, at which students from the five DC Law Schools gathered to discuss problems, goals, and policy considerations of mutual concern. In addition, the LSD sponsors the Conference as a yearly business session for the Division for the purpose of electing the Circuit Governor and passing resolutions for presentation at the National LSD Annual Meeting.

The Conference was attended by approximately 35 students who represent SBAs, newspapers, legal aid societies, BALS chapters, and other interest groups at Catholic, Howard, George Washington, Georgetown and American University Law Schools.

Discussion at the Conference centered around an address by Dr. Gordon A. Christenson, Dean of the Washington College

of Law. Dr. Christenson's remarks were grounded in the belief that law is an art form in the humanities; thus being a purveyor of human decency. A major goal of all law schools should be the acquisition of students who are motivated by neither power nor money, but by a desire to truly make the law a responsive mechanism to the needs of society, according to Christenson.

Therefore, Law Schools must evaluate current admissions practices and realign their academic orientation in order to attract and retain "humanists." To do this, the whole profession, especially local bar associations, must assess the whole legal educational system, analyze its failures, remove internal and external restraints which are placed on the educational system, and allow law schools more freedom to experiment and move to an era of academic dynamism and progress.

One resolution, brought forth by the Committee of BALS

(Black American Law Student Association) called for a reaffirmation of equal employment opportunity referrals by law school placement offices. To that end, the Committee charged the LSD Board of Governors "to bring the equal employment opportunity referral resolution (passed by the LSD National House of Delegates last July) to the attention of all law firms in the nation with more than ten attorneys, and that the LSD Board of Governors seek to obtain the names of all firms not in compliance and publicize those names to Congress, Bar Associations, and the press." This resolution passed unanimously.

Silver Key Awards of the LSD, given in recognition of outstanding service to the law school community, were presented to Mr. "Mac" Miller, a third year student at Georgetown, and to Mr. Henry Noble, a third year student at American.

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Israel: A Good Place to Build a Home

On both sides of the road were large refugee camps with cement houses built closely together. Ragged kids played in the muddy streets and older people sat on the ground in robes and stared coldly at our jeep as we rode by.

Later in the afternoon I talked with Colonel Liton, the Israel Information Director for the Gaza Strip. "There are 300,000 people here," he said, "of whom 180,000 are refugees. We have been trying to relocate the refugees in houses outside the camps, since the camps breed indolence and hatred. But the United Nations gives free food and housing to those in the camps, so most of them don't want to leave.

"Where did these people come from originally?" I asked.

"Most of them were farmers around Tel Aviv before the 1948 war. Then they took refuge here during the fighting, and the United Nations gave them housing and food starting in 1950. Since then they have been just sitting around and living off their rations and any money they can find. After Israel took over the Gaza Strip in 1967, we offered employment to all who wanted to work, but their 'Commandos' threatened to hurt those who accepted. Now there are 10,000 who work in Israeli factories outside the Gaza Strip, but we can use

many more workers."

"Could they ever go back to their farms?" I asked.

"Maybe after a long time. But for now there is too much hatred for us to integrate them fully into Israel."

From Gaza, I went by bus across hills toward the Holy City of Jerusalem. We went through the valley where David slew Goliath, and past the town where Samson was born. There was a Crusader castle, and a road leading south to Bethlehem. One could only feel very excited with all this history around.

Jerusalem

On the outskirts of Jerusalem there was a maze of high-rise buildings under construction. We went through shopping areas and I saw black-suited men with black hats, beards, and long side curls. A passenger called Svi told me that they were Hassidic Jews, and they strictly obey the traditions of Judaism. "They eat Kosher food, they pray many times a day, and they do absolutely no work on Saturdays."

Farther on, I got off the bus and walked inside the walls of the "Old City" of Jerusalem. This was an Arab city, with cobblestone streets, donkeys carrying baskets of vegetables, and Arabs in long robes. Men sat in cafes playing "shesh-besh" (Backgammon) and others sat smoking long

pipes in stony silence. The shopkeepers were friendly, and they invited me inside to see hand-woven robes and boxes in inlaid wood. Brass lanterns and ivory necklaces had made their way to Jerusalem from Damascus (Syria) and Addis Ababa (Ethiopia). The shopkeepers spoke English well, and they enjoyed bargaining for prices.

Inside the "Old City," within one square mile of land, are three of the most sacred religious sites in the world. The "Wailing Wall" is a part of the First Temple built by King Solomon in 900 B.C., and it is the most sacred monument of the Jews. The "Dome of the Rock" is a mosque marking the spot where Mohammed is said to have risen into heaven in 632 A.D., and it is the Moslem's third most sacred place (next to Mecca and Medina). The "Via Dolorosa" is the street along which Jesus carried his cross before being crucified; and at the end of it is the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, where Jesus was supposedly crucified and buried.

I was in the city on a Friday, and at dusk I watched as black-coated Jewish men bobbed up and down and chanted in front of the Wailing Wall. Just 500 yards away thousands of Moslems dressed in white robes prayed silently

in the serene atmosphere of the Dome of the Rock; and nearby brown-robed Franciscan monks walked with incense along the Via Dolorosa, pronouncing Latin prayers at each of the fourteen "Stations of the Cross." There was tremendous emotionalism in each of the three groups of worshippers, and having them all close together inside these old walls made me feel like I was at the center of the world.

"Jerusalem should be made an international city," an Arab named Ali told me. "It belongs to Christians and Arabs as much as Jews, and no one religion should govern it."

"Jerusalem is the capital of the Jewish people," a Hassidic Jew told me. "We will allow Arabs and Christians to worship here, but Jerusalem will always be a part of Israel."

During the time that I was in Israel, there were very few incidents of violence along any of Israel's borders. Israelis attributed this to their military superiority over their Arab neighbors. One kibbutznik told me, "We have beaten the Arabs in 1948, 1956, and 1967; and now we have stronger borders and a better military than ever before. As long as Russia does not launch an all-out attack, we are safe. And if Russia does, we will fight to the last man."

Ironically, the sense of international peace seemed to inspire social unrest among the

Israelis themselves. A group called the "Black Panthers" was organized to demand better housing and jobs for Sephardic (North African) Jews. There were wage strikes by hospital workers and by airport maintenance workers. Newly arrived Russians protested the conditions of their housing and they threatened to return to Russia; and Israelis complained that the Russians were lazy, materialistic, and negative.

One Russian girl called Miriam told me that her family had waited sixteen years before the Russian government had given them permission to leave. When I asked how many Russian Jews want to come to Israel, she said "Only about 200,000. There are 3 million Jews in Russia, and most of them have no interest at all in Israel... As you probably know, Jews are not allowed to hold political meetings, and most of our synagogues have been destroyed. But then again, there are millions—MILLIONS of Lithuanians, Latvians, Ukrainians, and other non-communists who also suffer from government repression; and they too would like to leave Russia if they could."

During the time I was in Israel, I came to see it, despite the problems, as a strong and spirited nation; and it seemed like a good place for my friend Bob to build his home.

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